

PROGRAMMABLE THERMOSTAT INCLUDING A FEATURE FOR PROVIDING A
 RUNNING TOTAL FOR THE COST OF ENERGY CONSUMED DURING A GIVEN
 PERIOD FOR HEATING AND/OR COOLING A CONDITIONED SPACE

Cross-Reference to Related Applications

This application is a continuation in part of pending United States Patent Application No. 10/060,768 filed 01/30/2002. This application is related to: co-pending United States Application No. 10/XXX,XXX entitled "Programmable Thermostat Incorporating a Liquid Crystal Display Selectively Presenting Adaptable System Menus Including Changeable Interactive Virtual Buttons" by Howard B. Rosen, filed on even date herewith; and co-pending United States Application No. 10/XXX,XXX entitled "Programmable Thermostat Incorporating a Liquid Crystal Display and Having a Feature for Mounting Horizontally, Vertically and Any Intermediate Orientation" by Howard B. Rosen, filed on even date herewith.

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a programmable thermostat incorporating an interactive liquid crystal display (LCD), and, more particularly, to such a thermostat which includes a feature for providing a running total for the cost of energy consumed during a given period for heating and/or cooling a conditioned space.

Background of the Invention

Thermostats have been used for many years as temperature sensitive switches which control heating and/or cooling equipment for conditioning a space in which the thermostat, or a temperature sensor connected to the thermostat, is placed. In the well known manner, a simple thermostat can be adjusted to establish a temperature set point such that, when the temperature in the conditioned space reaches the set point, the thermostat interacts with the heating and/or/cooling equipment to take suitable action to heat or cool the conditioned space as may be appropriate for the season as established by a user.

Modern thermostat systems, which take advantage of the ongoing rapid advances in electronic technology and circuit integration, have many features which provide more precise supervision of the heating and/or cooling equipment to achieve more economical and more comfortable management of the temperature of a

1 conditioned space. Many modern thermostat systems include a real time clock, a
2 memory and a data processor to run a process control program stored in the memory;
3 Such thermostats accurately measure the temperature of a temperature sensor
4 disposed in the conditioned space and make decisions to send control signals to the
5 heating and/or cooling equipment in order to closely control the temperature of the
6 conditioned space. The use of programmed thermostat systems permits anticipating
7 and minimizing hysteresis or overshoot of the temperature in the conditioned space. In
8 addition, the program can specify different set points at different times of the day and
9 week and may also include a "vacation" mode which employs different set points when
10 the conditioned space is not occupied for an extended period.

11 Many modern thermostat systems are programmable by a user. Typically, prior
12 art programmable thermostat systems employ a set of fixed position, button-actuated
13 switches to be depressed in a precise sequence to program set points (which may vary
14 with the day of the week) for programmable time periods which may include a vacation
15 mode. The programming sequence may be followed on a separate display, typically an
16 LCD with segmented text characters. In some modern thermostats, "virtual" buttons are
17 presented on the LCD itself which is juxtaposed with a touch pad to effect an interactive
18 touch screen.

19 Outside of the art of programmable thermostat systems and programmable
20 thermostats, dot matrix LCDs, which have pixel display elements arranged in rows and
21 columns, are widely used. Dot matrix LCDs are not common as user-visible displays on
22 programmable thermostats for viewing alphanumeric and iconic graphic information
23 although such a thermostat is disclosed in, and particular features claimed in, co-
24 pending United States Patent Application No. 10/440,474, filed May 15, 2003, and
25 entitled: "Reverse Images in a Dot Matrix LCD for an Environmental Control Device" by
26 Howard B. Rosen, incorporated by reference herein.

27 This limited use of dot matrix LCDs in programmable thermostats is because of
28 basic engineering and practical considerations. Displayed information for a
29 programmable thermostat generally includes such things as environmental conditions,
30 heating and/or cooling equipment operation or non-operation, operational modes of the
31 thermostat and the like. The most important information in thermostat displays is

1 capable of being formed from segmented alphanumeric characters on less expensive
2 LCDs without dot matrix capability and with reduced requirements for memory and
3 programming.

4 Thus, dot matrix LCDs have not been widely used in prior art user programmable
5 thermostats through a failure to understand an extended functionality capability of those
6 devices when dot matrix LCDs are employed with a touch pad to effect an interactive
7 display. This extended functionality is exploited to advantage in the present invention
8 both to greatly simplify user programming and to relieve the manufacturer of the
9 necessity to fabricate variants of the thermostat to suit the control and display aspects
10 of various heating and/or cooling environments.

11 While the present invention may be practiced using segmented LCDs, it is
12 preferably embodied using dot matrix LCDs.

13 Objects of the Invention

14 It is therefore a broad object of this invention to provide a field programmable
15 thermostat which may be user-configured to display ongoing costs of system operation.

16 It is a more specific object of this invention to provide a programmable
17 thermostat having a touch screen in which the power consumption of each
18 heating/cooling component and the energy costs in the locality are entered by a user in
19 order that the thermostat's control program can, upon demand, calculate and display
20 the heating/cooling costs accrued beginning with a user-specified starting date.

21 Summary of the Invention

22 Briefly, these and other objects of the invention are provided by a programmable
23 thermostat system for controlling space conditioning equipment and which includes: a
24 transparent touch pad juxtaposed with an LCD (preferably dot matrix) to constitute a
25 touch screen for interactive interface with a user; one or more environmental condition
26 sensors for providing an electrical signal indicative of the one or more sensed
27 environmental conditions of a conditioned space; and a processor including: a central
28 processing unit, a real time clock, a memory coupled to the central processing unit for
29 storing program and data information and an input/output unit coupled between the
30 processor and the touch screen for carrying out information transfer therebetween.

1 A program stored in the memory directs the central processing unit to
2 communicate through the input/output unit to selectively: establish on the LCD a
3 representation of at least one virtual button at a predetermined XY position; read the
4 same XY position on the touch pad to determine if the virtual button has been touched;
5 and if the virtual button has been touched, perform a predetermined action such as
6 moving to a different menu and/or changing operating criteria. An alphanumeric
7 message explaining the function of the virtual button is also displayed, and icon
8 indicators may be employed to unmistakably associate a message with a virtual button.

9 Different menus can place the virtual buttons and messages in various positions on the
10 touch screen to facilitate intuitive programming.

11 In accordance with the present invention, data about energy utility usage of
12 environmental conditioning equipment connected for control by the thermostat is
13 accumulated for selective display of cumulative energy usage and costs. Preliminarily,
14 a user enters the power consumption rating for each component in the heating and/or
15 cooling system and also the energy cost rates for the applicable utilities in the locality.
16 During normal operation, the thermostat control program records the cumulative time
17 each component operates. Upon an inquiry by the user, the cumulative time each
18 system component has been in operation is used in a calculation with its energy
19 requirement and cost factor to determine and display the current cumulative cost of
20 operating each of the components and their summation of the period. For example,
21 this "energy watch" function can be reset each month. Thus, the user can understand
22 the cost factors in operating the system and make suitable decisions in temperature set
23 points, etc., to minimize the cost of heating and/or cooling the conditioned space.

24 Description of the Drawing

25 The subject matter of the invention is particularly pointed out and distinctly
26 claimed in the concluding portion of the specification. The invention, however, both as
27 to organization and method of operation, may best be understood by reference to the
28 following description taken in conjunction with the subjoined claims and the
29 accompanying drawing of which:

30 FIG. 1A is a block diagram of a space conditioning system incorporating a
31 programmable thermostat according to the present invention;

1 FIG. 1 is a partially cut away schematic and top view of a thermostat with a
2 backlit dot matrix LCD employed as a display;

3 FIGs. 2 and 3 particularly illustrate a magnified section of the thermostat showing
4 two forms of displaying contrast in a dot matrix LCD;

5 FIGs. 4 and 5 are perspective and front views, respectively, of an exemplary
6 touch screen programmable thermostat of the present invention;

7 FIG. 6 is an exemplary pictorial of a first level interactive interface displayed on
8 the touch screen;

9 FIG. 7 is an exemplary pictorial of a second level interactive interface displayed
10 on the touch screen showing exemplary alternate contrast for a touch screen virtual
11 button;

12 FIG. 8 is an exemplary pictorial of a second level interactive interface displayed
13 on the touch screen with an exemplary sequence of virtual buttons available to a user
14 upon touching a single virtual button;

15 FIG. 9 is an exemplary pictorial of the second level interactive interface displayed
16 on the touch screen in FIG. 8 with a temporary "confirmation" virtual button for
17 accepting the change of the single virtual button;

18 FIG. 10 is an exemplary pictorial of a second level interactive interface displayed
19 on the touch screen in FIG. 8 with the function changed from "AUTOMATIC" to "COOL";

20 FIG. 11 is an exemplary pictorial of a menu displayed on the touch screen to
21 provide a first set of menu selections including an "ADVANCED SETTINGS" virtual
22 button;

23 FIG. 12 is an exemplary pictorial of another interactive interface displayed on the
24 touch screen showing "ADVANCED SETTINGS" menu selections after the
25 "ADVANCED SETTINGS" virtual button of FIG. 11 has been touched;

26 FIG. 13 is an exemplary pictorial of yet another interactive interface, reached by
27 touching an "ENERGY WATCH" virtual button displayed on the touch screen, for entering
28 settings for an "energy watch" mode;

29 FIG. 14 is an exemplary pictorial of a third menu interactive interface displayed
30 on the touch screen for the "energy watch" mode;

1 FIG. 15 is exemplary pictorial of an interactive interface displayed on the touch
2 screen of FIG. 8 as viewed in the device of FIG. 5 disposed in a horizontal mounting
3 position;

4 FIG. 16 is exemplary pictorial of the text and graphics of the interactive
5 interface displayed on the touch screen of FIG. 8 rotated for the device of FIG. 5
6 disposed in a vertical mounting position;

7 FIG. 17 is exemplary pictorial of an interactive interface displayed on the touch
8 screen of FIG. 12 as viewed in the device of FIG. 5 disposed in a horizontal mounting
9 position;

10 FIG. 18 is exemplary pictorial of the text and graphics of the interactive
11 interface displayed on the touch screen of FIG. 12 rotated for the device of FIG. 5
12 disposed in a vertical position; and

13 FIGs. 19 and 20 illustrate the manner in which different first level interface
14 screens may be reviewed and selected.

15 Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment(s)

16 Referring first to FIG. 1A, a user programmable thermostat system includes a
17 processor 1, a touch screen 2 and a temperature sensor 5 which is disposed in a
18 conditioned space 4. It will be understood that the processor 1 and the touch screen 2
19 are typically situated in a common housing (shown in an exemplary form in FIG. 5).
20 The sensor 5 may also be situated in the common housing or remotely as shown, all as
21 very well known in the art. The common housing is usually, but not necessarily, placed
22 in the conditioned space 4. Thus, those skilled in the art will understand that the block
23 diagram of FIG. 1A is very general in order to best explain the invention.

24 The processor 1 includes a central processing unit (CPU) 9 in communication
25 with a memory 8 for storing data and program information and also, via an input/output
26 unit (I/O unit) 10, a touch pad 11 and an LCD 12 which together constitute the touch
27 screen 2. The memory 8 may include a read-only part which is factory-programmed to
28 include the process control program and a random-access part which stores data
29 subject to change during operation. A settable real time clock 13 is used to keep time
30 in the thermostat system to facilitate diverse operations, such as establishing different
31 temperature set points (desired temperatures), during different periods of the day cycle.

1 An analog-to-digital converter 27 (which may not be required in all systems) serves to
2 convert any analog information received by the I/O unit 10 to digital information which is
3 suitable for use by the CPU 9. The thermostat system may be suitably powered by a
4 battery (not shown) and/or from equipment to which is connected.

5 Temperature information from the sensor 5 and output signals to a space
6 conditioning (heating and/or cooling) unit 3 pass through the I/O unit 10 under control of
7 the CPU 9 executing the process control program stored in the memory 8. Those
8 skilled in the art will understand that if the correspondents external to the processor 1
9 communicating with the CPU 9 are all digital in nature (e.g., if the temperature sensor 5
10 incorporates its own analog-to-digital converter and sends a digital representation of
11 temperature to the processor 1), then the I/O unit 10 may only constitute simple
12 switching circuits. The LCD may optionally be backlit by any suitable means (not shown
13 in FIG. 1A).

14 The heating/cooling equipment unit 3 may include one or more components such
15 as a heater, a compressor-type air conditioner, a heat pump, etc.

16 Thus, in the usual manner during normal operation, the temperature sensor 5
17 sends an electrical signal (e.g., if the sensor 5 is a simple thermistor, a resistance
18 value; several types of temperature sensors are widely used) representative of the
19 temperature within the conditioned space 4 which the processor can compare against a
20 previously entered set point to determine if control signals need to be sent to the space
21 conditioning equipment 3. For example, if the temperature in the conditioned space 4 is
22 found to be too low when operation is in the heating mode, the processor 1 signals the
23 space conditioning equipment 3 to circulate, through ducts 6, 7, air from/to the
24 conditioned space 4 which is heated by the space conditioning equipment before return
25 to the conditioned space. This heating phase continues until the sensor 5 indicates that
26 the space is now too hot (or approaching too hot) with reference to the set point such
27 that the processor 1 sends signal(s) to the space conditioning equipment 3 to cease the
28 heating function, all as very well known in the art. In a cooling mode, a counterpart
29 procedure is followed. Those skilled in the art will understand that the control process
30 typically includes such refinements as anticipation, hysteresis accommodation, fan
31 control, etc. which are acknowledged, but are not directly relevant to the invention.

1 It may be noted that integrated circuit chips including all the processor
2 components with all the necessary interface conditioning circuits are available off-the-
3 shelf and are under constant refinement for increased power. The subject invention
4 only requires the capabilities of a processor such as the processor 1, and off-the-shelf
5 integrated circuit processor chips may be used to advantage in the subject thermostat
6 system.

7 Thermostat systems may be user programmable or non-user programmable.
8 The present invention relates to programmable thermostat systems in which, in the prior
9 art, programming steps have been entered using a "tactile" touch pad while observing a
10 display which may be an LCD or some other display type. The drawbacks of the prior
11 art interactive thermostats have been discussed above. The present invention employs
12 a different type of thermostat user interface; viz., the touch screen 2, in which the touch
13 pad 11 and LCD 12 are integrated and coordinated as will be discussed below and
14 which, in conjunction with the processor 1, provides a programmable thermostat system
15 which is very much easier to program than in the prior art.

16 FIG. 1 shows a thermostat 100 having a processor 101 for controlling space
17 conditioning equipment in a manner equivalent to the discussion above. The processor
18 101 is electrically coupled with multiple connections 102 to a dot matrix LCD 104 whose
19 individual pixels 105 are driven by suitable signals to their respective vertical columns
20 and horizontal rows from the processor 101. Backlight panel 103 is shown for
21 illustration as separated from a backside of LCD 104 although it is known and preferred
22 that these two components be in close contact. Backlight panel 103 is connected to a
23 source of power and to processor 101 so that it can be turned on or off as needed or
24 desired.

25 The processor 101 also optionally includes a light sensor (not shown) for sensing
26 the illumination level in the space in which the LCD 104 is located, which illumination
27 may be compared with a previously entered minimum illumination value to determine
28 whether or not the room is darkened or dimly lit. If so, the display image can be
29 reversed to improve readability. Alternatively, as the processor 101 includes a real time
30 clock, an image reversal can be instituted at predetermined times of the 24-hour day.

1 Thus, FIG. 2 shows section 106 operated as it would typically appear during a
2 daytime or lighted room condition. The display elements of surrounding section 107 are
3 essentially clear and, optionally, backlight panel 103 shines through them to improve
4 readability. The display elements of image section 108 are partially or completely
5 opaque during daytime or in a lighted space. The combination of image section 108
6 and surrounding section 107 therefore displays system information readily
7 comprehensible and legible to a user in a lighted room.

8 FIG. 3 shows section 106 operated as it would during nighttime or in a dimly lit
9 room. The image has been reversed such that the display elements of the surrounding
10 section 107 are now partially or completely opaque, and light provided by backlight
11 panel 103 is partially or substantially completely blocked. But, the display elements of
12 image section 108 are now essentially clear, and the light from backlight panel 103
13 shines through them. The current system information is thereby comprehensible and
14 legible to a viewer in the darkened space. The result of this mode of operation is a
15 dimmer display which is suitable for low lighting conditions.

16 In another, similar, mode of operation, the reversible image can be repeatedly
17 reversed to "flash" all or selected items of the display upon the occurrence of certain
18 conditions as will be described below.

19 FIGs. 4 and 5 show an exemplary touch screen thermostat 110 with a housing
20 111 and touch screen 112 and incorporating the subject invention. Thermostat 110 has
21 no physical buttons at all; rather, all the functions and displayed information of the
22 programmable thermostat are available to a user by observation and interaction with
23 the touch screen 112. In the example, the touch screen 112 is generally rectangular,
24 thus having a long dimension and a short dimension.

25 FIG. 6 shows a first pictorial 113 presented on the touch screen 112 and
26 including: a column 114 of interactive virtual buttons 115, 116, 117; a "current
27 temperature" display 139; a "date" display 119; a "current time" display 120; a "heating
28 mode active" display 118; and a "cooling mode active" display 121. Pictorial 113
29 displays the word "AUTO" on virtual button 116 because the thermostat 110 is currently
30 operating in an "automatic" mode to control both a heater and an air conditioner to
31 respective set points shown in displays 118 and 121.

1 Pictorial 113 is a first level touch screen; i.e., a default first screen that is
2 normally viewed by a user when first approaching the thermostat 110. The information
3 conveyed to a user, during normal system operation of the exemplary current
4 configuration shown in FIG. 6, are: current ambient temperature, current date and time,
5 that a heater will turn on with reference to a set point of 21.5° C, that the air
6 conditioning system will turn with reference to a set point of 24.0° C, that the thermostat
7 110 is operating in the "AUTO" mode where both heating and air conditioning system
8 components are active and that the fan is responding to only the heating and air
9 conditioning modes (i.e., not always running).

10 When a user touches any active part of the touch screen in pictorial 113, the
11 overall display changes to pictorial 122, a second level touch screen shown in FIG. 7.
12 Virtual buttons 115, 116, and 117 still perform the functions described above. Newly-
13 presented virtual buttons 127 and 129 can be selectively touched at temperature
14 displays 128, and 130, respectively, to adjust the minimum and maximum set points.
15 FIG. 7 also illustrates that virtual button 116 may be touched and responsively changed
16 in step 123 by the control program to reverse contrast to be shown (in the same
17 position previously occupied by virtual button 116) as reversed contrast virtual button
18 124. In order to attract the user's attention to this button position, reversals can be
19 made in short intervals so that the virtual button 116 appears to be flashing. This
20 "flashing" emphasizes the fact that the thermostat 110 is currently operating in a
21 particular state or condition and that a user may want to change the operating state or
22 condition of the thermostat 110. Touching virtual button 183 directs the control system
23 to another mode of operation which will be discussed further below.

24 FIGs. 8 to 10 show pictorial 122 in various interactive conditions. FIG. 8
25 illustrates that virtual button 116 can undergo step 131 in response to a user touch
26 which also causes a change in the operating state of thermostat 110 and a change of
27 the legend associated with virtual button 116 to one of the virtual buttons in column
28 132. In the example, successive steps 133 to 137 indicate that a user has touched
29 virtual button 116 one or more times to cause the operating state of thermostat 110 and
30 the legend of virtual button 116 to change with respect to those steps as follows:

1 A) at step 137, from "automatic" mode to "off" mode (none of the environmental
2 control equipment connected with thermostat 110 will operate, and virtual button 116
3 shows "OFF");

4 B) at step 133, from "off" mode to "heat" mode (a heater or a heat pump in heat
5 mode operates to heat the conditioned space, and virtual button 116 shows "HEAT");

6 C) at step 134, from "heat" mode to "cool" mode (an air conditioner or heat pump
7 operating in the cooling mode operates to cool the conditioned space, and virtual button
8 116 shows "COOL");

9 D) at step 135, from "cool" mode to "emergency heat" mode (a backup electric
10 heater operates to keep the conditioned space temperature above a lowest set point,
11 and virtual button 116 shows "EMER HEAT"); and

12 E) at step 136, from "emergency heat" mode to "automatic" mode (the air
13 conditioner and heater (or heat pump) operates in both the "heat" and "cool" mode, and
14 virtual button 116 shows "AUTO").

15 FIGs. 9 and 10 illustrate an exemplary operation of changing, confirming and
16 showing the change made by touching virtual button 116 twice. FIG. 9 shows that,
17 under control of the process control program, virtual button 116 has already responded
18 to step 133 to briefly change from the "auto" mode to the "heat" mode on the first touch
19 and, on the second touch, has changed from the "heat" mode to the "cool" mode; and
20 that a temporary active virtual button 138 is now displayed for a user to confirm that the
21 user wishes to select the currently displayed function; i.e., "cool". Touching virtual
22 button 138 under these conditions causes the changes seen in FIG. 10. It will be
23 particularly noted in FIG. 10 that, as a feature of the system, display 118 has
24 disappeared since the "auto" mode is no longer operational because no heating
25 function is active. Display 121 is still present in FIG. 10 because the "cool" mode is
26 operational. Should the "heat" mode be selected and "HEAT" shown with virtual button
27 116, display 121 will disappear and display 118 will reappear. In the "off" mode, both
28 displays 118 and 121 will disappear.

29 It will be appreciated that the virtual buttons of virtual buttons column 132 may
30 alternatively be reduced in size and distributed on the surface of pictorial 113 instead of
31 being a set of virtual buttons activated and serially viewable by invoking steps 133-137.

1 If the virtual buttons of virtual buttons column 132 are distributed as separately and
2 simultaneously viewable virtual buttons, it is desirable that the virtual button for the
3 function currently activated for thermostat 110 will "flash" in contrast as described above
4 so that the user will know which of the operating states or conditions are currently
5 controlled by thermostat 110.

6 However, it is an important feature of the thermostat 110 that, although a user
7 may touch virtual button 116, fewer or more than all the virtual buttons of column 132,
8 in the example, and their associated changes in the normal operation control effected
9 by thermostat 110 may be available to a user. The user has the ability to "edit" and/or
10 simplify the virtual buttons column 132 to reflect the user's environmental control
11 equipment actually connected for control by thermostat 110.

12 If fewer than or more than the virtual buttons of virtual buttons column 132 are
13 available to the user, appropriate fewer or more touching steps will be required to cycle
14 through the functions of thermostat 110 and the corresponding legends which may
15 appear with virtual button 116. The particular sequence of thermostat functions
16 available at steps 133 to 137 is only exemplary of how normal user changes between
17 operating states or conditions are made for thermostat 110; the virtual buttons of
18 column 132 may, of course, have a different sequence and also reflect various space
19 conditioning equipment components which may be installed in diverse applications.

20 Thus, as more fully described below, a user is able, typically during a system
21 setup, to eliminate or add to the virtual buttons shown in column 132 (and their
22 associated functions) by using the touch screen in a manner that allows the user to
23 specify what environmental control equipment components are actually controlled by
24 thermostat 110 and, accordingly, included in column 132.

25 In practice, the thermostat manufacturer provides, in the control program, control
26 sequences for as many different types of space conditioning components as might be
27 used in widely diverse applications, alone or in combination. During setup, the user of a
28 given installation eliminates those components, and graphics displays related thereto,
29 which are irrelevant to the given installation, thus simplifying later ongoing programming
30 and use of the thermostat. This system setup procedure is instituted by touching the

1 "MENU" button 183 shown in FIG. 7 which the control program responds to by
2 displaying second-level pictorial 140 on the touch screen.

3 FIG. 11 shows that pictorial 140 displays virtual buttons 141 to 149. Touching
4 each of buttons 141 to 149 results in a new, usually third level, pictorial screen to show
5 information and/or new buttons as follows:

6 A) for "home" icon button 141, a return to the first level, normal operation,
7 pictorial 113 shown in FIG. 6;

8 B) for "DATE/TIME SETTINGS" button 142, for entering current date and time
9 information;

10 C) for "SET SCREEN" button 145, for changing screen settings for the touch
11 screen;

12 D) for "CLEAN SCREEN" button 146 to wipe the screen, e.g., with a lightly
13 dampened cloth, without accidentally changing any of the settings; this function times
14 out after a few seconds;

15 E) for button "FILTER MONITOR" button 147, entering, for display at pictorial
16 113 or similar touch screen, a reminder to change or clean filters on a specified
17 schedule;

18 F) for "VACATION SETTINGS" button 148, for entering appropriate vacation
19 system settings;

20 G) for "PROGRAM SETTINGS" button 143, for entering automatic temperature
21 set point adjustments, typically for each of four selectable times for each day of the
22 week;

23 H) for "ENERGY WATCH" button 144, for display of ongoing energy
24 consumption and costs as discussed further below; and

25 I) for "ADVANCED SETTINGS" button 149, for entering the environmental
26 control equipment connected with thermostat 110, entering energy consumption data
27 and costs and other functions as described.

28 Touching virtual button 149 results in display of pictorial 150 of FIG. 12. In a
29 manner similar to button 116 of FIG. 8, buttons 154 and 158 of FIG. 12 each represents
30 a sequence of buttons that change after being touched by a user. Button 154
31 represents the presence or absence of air conditioning equipment connected with

thermostat 110. Button 158 represents the presence or absence of heating equipment connected with thermostat 110.

More particularly, the virtual buttons in column 163 are those that become successively visible when a user successively touches button 154, also indicating a change in the designation of which cooling equipment is present in a given system. Similarly, in the example, buttons in column 164 are those that become successively visible when a user successively touches button 158, also indicating a change in the designation of which heating equipment is present in the given system.

In the example, invoking steps 160, 161 and 162 respectively cause a change in the function and legend appearing at button 154 from "heat pump" mode to "air conditioner" mode, from "air conditioner" mode to "no compressor" mode (no air conditioning equipment), and from "no compressor" mode to "heat pump" mode. The memory program contains programming adapted to cause effective operation of a heat pump or compressor type air conditioner depending on the one selected at button 154. If the "no compressor" mode is selected at button 154, the buttons column 132 of FIG. 8 will lack the "cool" and "auto" buttons and functions.

Cycling through steps 165, 166, 167, 168 and 169 respectively cause a change in the function and legend at button 158 from "electric furnace" mode (presence in the given system of an electric powered furnace) to "emer. elect. furnace" mode (additional presence of an emergency electric furnace), from "emer. elect. furnace" mode to "gas furnace" mode (presence of a gas furnace), from "gas furnace" mode to "oil furnace" mode (presence of an oil furnace), from "oil furnace" mode to "furnace off" mode (lack of heating equipment) and from "furnace off" mode to "electric furnace" mode. If the "furnace off" mode is selected at button 158, the buttons column 132 of FIG. 8 will lack the "heat" and "emer heat" mode buttons and functions as well as the "auto" mode button and function. The control program stored in memory contains routines adapted to cause effective operation of any combination of the designated equipment.

Pictorial 155 of FIG. 12 also shows virtual button 151 for changing the temperature designation in the touch screen from Centigrade to Fahrenheit, buttons 153 and 157 for entering certain set point related parameters, button 155 for entering an installer message and button 146 for entering security settings.

FIG. 13 shows pictorial 171 which is activated by a user's touching button 152 of FIG. 12. Pictorial 171 is a menu permitting entry of energy requirement and cost information using cost determination information entry virtual buttons 172, 173, 174 and 175. Touching button 172 changes the numerical legend in increments to indicate kilowatts per hour required of a compressor if air conditioning equipment is present. Thus, the user is able to enter into the energy required for operation of a cooling component in the system. In a similar manner for buttons 173 and 174, a user can enter the energy requirements for a heating furnace or heat pump if in the system and that of a system fan. Button 175 allows the user to enter the per kilowatt hour cost of energy in the user's locality. The equipment energy requirements and energy cost are stored in the memory and used by the control program to calculate and display cumulative energy used and cumulative cost of that energy for a monitored period. The memory stores in a cumulative amount the periods in which the air conditioner, furnace, heat pump, fan and/or other environmental control equipment operates, and calculates and displays, as shown in pictorial 176 of FIG. 14 the running energy cost information. In the example, display 177 shows the number of days for which the energy information has been accumulated. Displays 178, 179, 179, and 180 show energy used by respectively and cumulatively the air conditioning compressor, the furnace and the fan, with the total energy being used by that equipment in display 181 and the total cost of that energy shown in display 182.

It will be understood that the user, with a few button manipulations, can easily determine what the running cost is for the use of the environmental control equipment in the user's system. In the example, the user can successively touch: an active part of the touch screen of pictorial 113 of FIG. 6, the "MENU" button 183 of pictorial 122 of FIG. 8 and the "ENERGY WATCH" button 144 of pictorial 140 of FIG. 11 to arrive at the display of FIG. 14. Alternatively, the "ENERGY WATCH" button 144 can instead or also be provided on the touch screen of pictorial 113 of FIG. 6 so that a single button touch at the first level interface will bring the touch screen directly to the display of FIG. 14.

Attention is now directed to FIG. 15 which shows that pictorial 113 has alphanumeric text on the buttons and displays disposed horizontally for easy reading,

1 as does the same alphanumeric text on the same buttons and displays in pictorial 113A
2 of FIG. 16. However, the housing 111 of FIG. 15 has been rotated 90 degrees to obtain
3 the vertical orientation of the housing 111 of FIG. 16. The control program of
4 thermostat 110 can reorient the display from that shown in pictorial 113 to that shown in
5 pictorial 113A by suitably remapping the column and row drive signals to the individual
6 pixels of the LCD. This feature can be invoked, in one embodiment, by touching the
7 "SCREEN SET" button 145 of pictorial 140 shown in FIG. 11 for a predetermined period
8 of time (say five seconds), which action is sensed by the control program to cause a
9 change of pictorial 113 to pictorial 113A or vice versa. All the pictorials for the touch
10 screen for the thermostat 110 would be similarly reoriented, and FIGs. 17 and 18 show
11 a similar translation of pictorial 155 to pictorial 155A.

12 This feature is not limited to a translation of only 90 degrees of the alphanumeric
13 text, graphics and buttons of thermostat 110 as described above. The memory
14 program, combined with the capability of a dot matrix type LCD, with its individually
15 addressable pixels disposed in rows and columns, can cause a rotation of all those
16 aspects of the touch screen to be rotated incrementally through 360 degrees so that a
17 user can mount the housing 111 in whatever angled orientation is desired.

18 Attention is now directed to FIG. 19 in which pictorial 184 is obtained by touching the
19 "SET SCREEN" button 145 of pictorial 140 shown in FIG. 11 for a predetermined period
20 of time (say five seconds). This touching action is sensed by the control program which
21 causes a display change from pictorial 140 shown in FIG. 11 to the pictorial 184 shown
22 in FIG. 19. Pictorial 184 contains a sub-pictorial 185 that is a framed and generalized
23 inactive version of first level interactive pictorial 113 shown in FIG. 6. The user sees in
24 sub-pictorial 185 a general layout of virtual buttons, text and graphics that can be
25 selected to view as the pictorial of the first level interactive interface. This user
26 selection can be made if the "SET SCREEN" button 145 of pictorial 184 shown in FIG.
27 19 is not touched for a predetermined period of time (say five seconds). However, the
28 user can select other general layouts of virtual buttons, text and graphics that will
29 thereafter be seen at the first level interactive interface.

30 Thus, referring now to FIG. 20, pictorial 186 contains a sub-pictorial 187 that is
31 an alternate general layout of virtual buttons, text and graphics for the first level

1 interactive interface that can be selected by a user. Sub-pictorial 187 appears if virtual
2 button 145 is touched for a predetermined period of time (say five seconds). In sub-
3 pictorial 187, a row of virtual buttons 191 are aligned along a top part of sub-pictorial
4 187 which will become the first level interactive interface shown in FIG. 8 when normal
5 operation is resumed. When a return is made to the alternative first level interactive
6 interface, touching any one of the virtual buttons 191 causes the control program of the
7 thermostat to change operating states to one associated with that one virtual button. In
8 one embodiment, a touched virtual button 191 is visually distinguished from the other
9 virtual buttons 191 so the user knows which operating state currently controls the
10 thermostat. One form of effecting that visual distinction is shown for virtual button 188.
11 Virtual button 188 after being touched causes the control program to change the
12 operating state of the thermostat to an "automatic" mode (the air conditioner and heater
13 together, or a heat pump, operates in both the "heat" and "cool" modes, and virtual
14 button 188 shows "AUTO"). Thereafter, the visible representation of virtual button 188
15 changes according to step 190 to the contrasting virtual button 189 and back to the
16 form shown for virtual button 188 at short intervals to simulate a "flashing" virtual button.
17 Virtual buttons 191 represent the same operating states represented by the similarly
18 named virtual buttons of virtual buttons in column 132 shown in FIG. 8.

19 FIGs. 19 and 20 represent only two of many possible arrangements of virtual
20 buttons, text and graphics that can be made available for selection by a user for the first
21 level interactive interface. In the above exemplary method of making that selection, the
22 user touches or refrains from touching the "SET SCREEN" button 145. This feature
23 extends the ability of the user to select from one of several arrangements of virtual
24 buttons, text and graphics at any of the levels of interactive or passive (information or
25 graphics only) interface of the thermostat. This feature may be implemented by steps
26 other than touching or refraining from touching the "SET SCREEN" button 145.

27 While the principles of the invention have now been made clear in an illustrative
28 embodiment, there will be immediately obvious to those skilled in the art many
29 modifications of structure, arrangements, proportions, the elements, materials, and
30 components, used in the practice of the invention which are particularly adapted for

- 1 specific environments and operating requirements without departing from those
- 2 principles.